



# PASSPORT PREPERATION

Subject: Foreign Language | Current: 2009 | Grade: 9-12

Day: 1-5 of 5

## 1 Purpose

To teach students about the steps they need take when preparing to exit and reenter the United States, should they ever plan to travel abroad.

## 2 Duration

50 minutes

## 3 Additional Resources

International travel, customs

## 4 Objectives

At the conclusion of this lesson, students will be able to:

- Know how to apply/reapply for a US passport
- Know similarities and differences between a United States passport card and a passport book
- Know about prohibited goods that cannot be brought into the USA from other countries
- Know the terms “duty” and “personal exemption”
- Complete the US Passport application

## 5 Standards Addressed

The foreign language standards for the modern and classical languages are divided into five key themes:

### FORIEGN LANGUAGE

#### COMMUNICATION

Write and speak in a language other than English

#### CULTURES

Develop awareness of other cultures



## CONNECTIONS

Make connections to other content areas

## COMPARISONS

Investigate the nature of language and culture

## COMMUNITIES

Become an active global citizen by experiencing languages and cultures in multiple settings

These lessons relate to these themes and can be used in any foreign language classroom in the language being studied.

## 6 Vocabulary

----- These terms are included in the lesson plan:

- **Accompanied Baggage:** If you are arriving from anywhere other than a U.S. insular possession (U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or Guam) you may bring back \$800 worth of items duty free, as long as you bring them with you.
- **Customs and Border Patrol Agency (CPB):** U.S. Customs and Border Protection was created in 2003, by combining the U.S. Customs Service, Immigration Inspection Service, Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service and the U.S. Border Patrol into one border agency.
- **Customs and Border Patrol Agent (CBP Agent):** The officer responsible for ensuring compliance with customs, immigration, and other Federal laws at the border. To that end, officers may examine documents, books, pamphlets, and other printed material, as well as computers, disks, hard drives, and other electronic or digital storage devices. These examinations are part of CBP's long-standing practice and are essential to uncovering vital law enforcement information.
- **Declare:** The act of letting the US customs officials know that you have something from another country.
- **Duty:** The amount of money paid on items coming back from another country; it is similar to a tax except that a duty is paid on imported goods.
- **Duty-free:** The total value of merchandise you may bring back to the United States without having to pay a duty.
- **Passport Book:** An official government document that certifies one's identity and citizenship and permits a citizen to travel abroad, it is valid for international travel in air, land, and sea.



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- **Personal exemption:** The total value of merchandise you may bring back to the United States without having to pay duty; a synonym is duty-free.
- **Prohibited items:** Items that are not allowed into the United States under any circumstances.
- **Proof of Citizenship:** Documents required to show that you are a citizen of the United States, including a U.S. passport or certified birth certificate.
- **Proof of Identity:** Documents required to show that a person is who he or she claims to be, including items such as the following containing your signature AND physical description or photograph that is a good likeness of you: previous or current U.S. passport book; previous or current U.S. passport card; driver's license (not temporary or learner's license); Certificate of Naturalization, Certificate of Citizenship; military identification; or federal, state, or municipal government employee identification card or pass.

## 7 Materials

----- Files of documents include:

- PassportcardandBook file
- birdflu.pdf
- TravelersChecklist.docx
- Search\_authority.pdf
- 70055.pdf
- Cbp\_traveler.brochure
- ForeignTravelJeopardy

## 8 Additional Resources

----- Additional Resources include:

- Internet Rescorces (URLs at end of lesson plan)



## 9 Methods & Procedures

----- The lesson plan's course is as follows:

### A. Introduction

The teacher will explain one of the benefits of learning a foreign language is that, when students travel outside the United States, they will be able to use the foreign language in another country. However, in order to go on a trip outside of the United States, certain procedures must be followed. We will learn about these procedures in this lesson.

The teacher will ask the students if any of them have traveled outside of the country. There will then be a brief discussion of where the students have traveled, and the teacher will allow the students to briefly share what they remember about getting ready for the experience. Questions for discussion may include but are not limited to: Did you have to get a passport? Do you remember having to fill out certain forms when you got to the country? Do you recall what it was like to go through customs? If the teacher has traveled outside of the USA, this is the time when he/she can share experiences from preparing to travel abroad and going through customs in that country as well. Therefore, for this class you will have the experience of completing the passport and customs forms so that one day if you travel abroad you will know how to do this, as well as be able to teach the procedure to your family and friends.

### B. Development

#### DAY 1: PASSPORTS

Now, when going anywhere outside of the USA, a passport is required. As of July 9, 2009, there is an option between passports and passport books.

Using the attached Passport card and Book file, which is from [http://travel.state.gov/pdf/ppt\\_pptCard.pdf](http://travel.state.gov/pdf/ppt_pptCard.pdf), teachers will explain the similarities and differences between a passport card and a passport book.

#### SIMILARITIES:

both are for US citizens; both are valid for 10 years for adults and five years for minors under the age of 16; when buying both at the same time for the first time, both cost \$120 for adults and \$95 for minors, because you save \$25 when you apply for both documents at the same time; both require the same documents to apply for them; both can be applied for at the same places; to facilitate the frequent travel of Americans living in border communities, and to meet the Department of Homeland Security's operational needs along the land borders, the passport card has a vicinity-read radio frequency identification (RFID) chip. (continued)



With this technology, Customs and Border Protection inspectors are able to access photographs and other biographical information stored in secure government databases before the traveler reaches the inspection station, and this is not automatically in all passports, and the addition of an electronic chip in the back cover enables the new passport book to carry a duplicate electronic copy of all information from the data page. The new passport book is usable at all ports-of-entry, including those that do not yet have electronic chip readers. Use of the electronic format provides the traveler the additional security protections inherent in chip technology. Moreover, when used at ports-of-entry equipped with electronic chip readers, the new passport book provides for faster clearance through some of the port-of-entry processes.

## DIFFERENCES:

The passport book is valid for international travel by air, land, or sea while the passport card is valid when entering the United States from Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean and Bermuda at land border crossings or sea ports-of-entry and not valid for international travel by air; the passport card is wallet size while the passport book is 5" x 3 ½ " when opened; the cost of applying for a passport the first time is \$100 for adults and \$85 for minors under age 16, but it is only \$45 for adults and \$35 for minors to obtain a passport card for the first time; renewal of a passport book costs \$75, but renewal of a passport card only costs \$20.

Next, the teacher will explain the steps required to obtain a US passport book or card.

The teacher will do this by distributing the passport application (it is attached as file 79955).

The teacher will state the steps required to obtain a passport and the kind of documentation needed:

- 1. Obtain a passport application online at - URL at end of lesson plan - or at the post office.
- 2. Proof of citizenship
- 3. Proof of identity
- 4. Two recent photographs
- 5. Fees

Looking at the first two pages of the passport application, the students will tell the teacher the specific information that is needed for the proof of citizenship, proof of identity, the requirements for the photographs and the fees, for both adults and minors under the age of 16.

The students' homework will then be to complete the passport application.



## DAY 2: THE TRAVELER'S CHECKLIST AND PROHIBITED FOODS

When traveling abroad, the students will need to make sure that they have everything on the attached Traveler's Checklist (this is attached)

The teacher distribute this and have the students read it aloud.

The teacher will also point out that most of the countries that the students are studying in class will not require a separate visa to enter.

The teacher will tell the class that every country has a form of inspection that travelers will go through once they enter the country. It will be very similar to that of the United States, which states that:

"To keep our borders secure, we must inspect everyone who arrives at a U.S. port of entry. We pledge to treat you courteously and professionally. We do not assume that you have done anything wrong—because very few travelers actually violate the law. As part of your inspection, you may be asked questions on the nature of your citizenship, your trip, and about anything you are bringing back to the United States that you did not have with you when you left. We may also need to examine your baggage or your car, which we have the legal authority to do. If we are checking your baggage, you will need to place it on the exam station and open it. (After the exam is completed, you will be asked to repack and close the baggage.) If you are unhappy with the way you are being treated, ask to speak to a CBP supervisor."

After the students have enjoyed the trip, they must come back to the USA. Therefore, they need to learn about the many items that can and cannot be brought back to the USA. These include: Automobiles-Automobiles imported into the United States must meet the fuel-emission requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the safety, bumper, and theft-prevention standards of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). Trying to import a car that doesn't meet all the requirements can be a frustrating experience for the following reasons. (See the CBP brochure, Importing a Car); Dog and Cat Fur- It is illegal in the United States to import, export, distribute, transport, manufacture, or sell products containing dog or cat fur in the United States. As of November 9, 2000, the Dog and Cat Protection Act of 2000 calls for the seizure and forfeiture of each item containing dog or cat fur; Drug Paraphernalia- It is illegal to bring drug paraphernalia into the United States unless they have been prescribed for authentic medical conditions such as diabetes. (continued)



CBP will seize any illegal drug paraphernalia. Law prohibits the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, or transportation of drug paraphernalia. If you are convicted of any of these offenses, you will be subject to fines and imprisonment; Prepared Food Goods- You may bring bakery items and certain cheeses into the United States. If a food is in an unopened package, it is generally allowed. However, almost anything containing meat products, such as bouillon, soup mixes, etc., is not admissible. As a general rule, condiments, vinegars, oils, packaged spices, honey, coffee and tea are admissible. Because rice can often harbor insects, it is best to avoid bringing it into the United States; Meats, Livestock and Poultry- The regulations governing meat and meat products are very strict. You may not import fresh, dried, or canned meats or meat products from most foreign countries into the United States. Also, you may not import food products that have been prepared with meat; Medications- Narcotics and certain other drugs with a high potential for abuse—Rohypnol, GHB, and Fen-Phen, to name a few — may not be brought into the United States, and there are severe penalties for trying to do so; Soil- Soil is considered the loose surface material of the earth in which plants, trees, and scrubs grow. In most cases, the soil consists of disintegrated rock with a mixture of organic material and soluble salts. Soil is prohibited entry unless accompanied by an import permit. Soil must be declared and the permit must be verified.

The teacher will also distribute the attached birdflu.pdf document, which explains that smuggling bird products into the USA is illegal and can cause the spread of the H5N1 Virus.

One method of teaching about these items is to read the list and to have the students take notes about them.

Another way is to give one student the Bird Flu document, and then to go to - URL at end of lesson plan - and print off the document. Using the Jigsaw strategy, the items can be cut into strips and distributed to individual students or pairs. Each student or pair will be the “expert” for class of materials they have been given.. Students will then meet as a whole class and explain what they learned to the rest of the class, thus each student will now know all of the information.

### DAY 3

The teacher will finish going over the Prohibited Objects, if he/she did not finish these yesterday.

He/she will explain that, while on a trip to a foreign country, it is expected that travelers will make purchases. When coming through customs, the US Government must be told about these items, and a duty must be paid for them.



The teacher will go over some vocabulary terms, which the students will put in their notes:

- Accompanied Baggage: If you are arriving from anywhere other than a U.S. insular possession (U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or Guam) you may bring back \$800 worth of items duty free, as long as you bring them with you.
- Customs and Border Patrol Agency (CPB): U.S. Customs and Border Protection was created in 2003, by combining the U.S. Customs Service, Immigration Inspection Service, Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service and the U.S. Border Patrol into one border agency.
- Customs and Border Patrol Agent (CBP Agent): The officers are responsible for ensuring compliance with customs, immigration, and other Federal laws at the border. To that end, officers may examine documents, books, pamphlets, and other printed material, as well as computers, disks, hard drives, and other electronic or digital storage devices. These examinations are part of CBP's long-standing practice and are essential to uncovering vital law enforcement information.
- Declare: The act of letting the US customs officials know that you have something
- Duty: The amount of money paid on items coming back from another country; it is similar to a tax except that a duty is paid on imported goods
- Duty-free: The total value of merchandise you may bring back to the United States without having to pay duty.
- Insular possession: U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or Guam
- Personal exemption: A synonym for duty-free, it is the total value of merchandise you may bring back to the United States without having to pay duty

The teacher will then go over what must be declared and for which one must pay a duty. Then the students will take notes:

## What You Must Declare

- Items you purchased and are carrying with you upon return to the United States.
- Items you received as gifts, such as wedding or birthday presents.
- Items you inherited.
- Items you bought in duty-free shops, on the ship, or on the plane.
- Repairs or alterations to any items you took abroad and then brought back, even if the repairs/alterations were performed free of charge.





- Items you brought home for someone else.
- Items you intend to sell or use in your business.

You must state on the CBP declaration, in U.S. currency, what you actually paid for each item. The price must include all taxes. If you don't know for sure, estimate. If you did not buy the item yourself—for example, if it is a gift—estimate its fair retail value in the country where you received it.

Remember: Even if you used the item you bought on your trip, it's still dutiable. You must declare the item at the price you paid or, if it was a gift, at its fair market value.

Based on this declaration, duties must be paid.

## **\$200 Personal Exemption**

If you have traveled out of the country more than once in a 30-period or...

Have not been out of the country for at least 48 hours.

You are only allowed a \$200 Personal Exemption, meaning that you can only bring in up to \$200 of legal goods before having to pay duties on them.

## **\$800 Personal Exemption**

If you are arriving from anywhere other than a U.S. insular possession (U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or Guam) you may bring back \$800 worth of items duty free, as long as you bring them with you. This is called accompanied baggage.

## **\$1600 Personal Exemption**

If you return directly or indirectly from a U.S. insular possession (U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or Guam), you are allowed a \$1,600 duty-free exemption.

## **Paying Duties**

Most students traveling abroad should not have to worry about paying duty, because they generally do not spend more than the allotted amount for the personal exemption. However, should the duty need to be paid, it may be accepted in the following forms:

- U.S. currency. Foreign currency is not acceptable.
- Personal check in the exact amount, drawn on a U.S. bank, made payable to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. You must present identification, such as a passport or driver's license. CBP does not accept checks bearing second-party endorsements.



- Government check, money order or traveler's check if the amount does not exceed the duty owed by more than \$50.
- In some locations, you may pay duty with credit cards, either MasterCard or VISA.

## DISCUSSION ABOUT THE CUSTOMS AND BORDER PATROL

When the coming back to the USA from a trip, travelers will have to pass through the Customs and Border Patrol (CBP).

The teacher will have a discussion about the Customs and Border Patrol:

- Why do you think that knowing a foreign language would be beneficial when working at the border?
- Why does the CBP look at hard drives and other electronic storage devices?
- Would you like a job in this government agency? Why or why not?

Even if the class did not make it this far in the lesson, the teacher will then distribute pages 1-5 of the attached cbp\_traveler\_brochure.pdf

The homework is to answer the following questions about it, which the teacher will display in class on the chalkboard, dry erase board, etc.:

- 1. What does CBP stand for, and what does it do?
- 2. What is the purpose of form 6059B?
- 3. What do you need to remember when writing the date on these forms?
- 4. What are some examples of monetary instruments?
- What color is the I94W form, and who completes it?

## C. Practice

### DAY 4: JEOPARDY AND REVIEW FOR TEST DAY

The homework will be collected.

Any activities from the previous day, which were not finished, will be completed.



The teacher will go over the homework answers to the homework, which include:

- 1. What does CBP stand for, and what does it do? *Customs and Border Patrol: It assigns duties, checks baggage, looks over immigration forms, etc.*
- 2. What is the purpose of form 6059B? *This form provides the CBP with basic information about who you are and what you are bringing into the country, such as agriculture products and whether or not you have visited a farm prior to traveling to the United States.*
- 3. What do you need to remember when writing the date on these forms? *It is written as day/month/year not month/day/year.*
- 4. What are some examples of monetary instruments? *Coins, cash, personal or cashier's check, traveler's checks, money orders, stocks, bonds.*
- 5. What color is the I94W form, and who completes it? *It's green and is completed by nonimmigrant visitors seeking entry into the United States under the Visa Waiver Program.*

The students will play World Travel Jeopardy:

- The teacher can choose to do this in whatever format he/she wishes to use.
- A student can be Alex Trebec, in charge of moving the mouse over the categories and selecting them, or the teacher could do this.
- The teacher may choose to have the students be in two teams, with a captain who picks one student at time to answer each question.
- The teacher could also have the class remain together and call on students to answer them individually.

When the game is over, the teacher can choose how the review for the test is done:

- He/she could have students review their notes with a partner or individually.
- The teacher could review straight from the test with the students.
- It is entirely up to the educator how this review is done.



## DAY 5: TEST DAY

### D. Independent Practice

Students will complete the passport applications on their own.

They will individually take notes during the lectures.

### E. Checking for Understanding

The passport application will be turned in for a grade, to make sure that the students are understanding how to complete it.

The CBP homework will be collected and graded.

### F. Closure

Careers in Homeland Security: Security at the border requires knowing a foreign language.

Customs and immigration officers could benefit from knowing a foreign language, so students could be a CBP Officer who works in a variety of fields, from checking baggage to serving as a translator.

## 10 Evaluation

----- At the end of the unit, the World Travel Test will be given.

## 11 Teacher Reflection

----- The teacher will reflect on the lesson after teaching it.

## 12 Media & Resources

----- Websites and Photos provideed throughout lesson plan.

- <http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/>
- [http://travel.state.gov/passport/ppt\\_card/ppt\\_card\\_3921.html](http://travel.state.gov/passport/ppt_card/ppt_card_3921.html)
- [http://travel.state.gov/pdf/ppt\\_pptCard.pdf](http://travel.state.gov/pdf/ppt_pptCard.pdf)
- <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/passport>
- [http://travel.state.gov/passport/passport\\_1738.html](http://travel.state.gov/passport/passport_1738.html)



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- [http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/what\\_is\\_cbp.xml](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/what_is_cbp.xml)
- [http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/travelers\\_checklist.xml](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/travelers_checklist.xml)
- [http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/your\\_inspection.xml](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/your_inspection.xml)
- [http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/prohibited\\_restricted.xml](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/prohibited_restricted.xml)
- [http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/what\\_you\\_declare.xml](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/what_you_declare.xml)
- [http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/duty\\_free.xml](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/duty_free.xml)
- [http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/pledge\\_travelers.xml](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/pledge_travelers.xml)
- [http://travel.state.gov/passport/passport\\_1738.html](http://travel.state.gov/passport/passport_1738.html)
- [http://travel.state.gov/pdf/ppt\\_pptCard.pdf](http://travel.state.gov/pdf/ppt_pptCard.pdf)
- PassportcardandBook file
- birdflu.pdf
- TravelersChecklist.docx
- Search\_authority.pdf
- 70055.pdf
- Cbp\_traveler.brochure
- ForeignTravelJeopardy
- World Traveler Test



## WORLD TRAVEL TEST

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Fill in the blank:

1. A USA passport book for adults lasts for \_\_\_\_\_ years before it needs to be renewed.
2. A USA passport book for minors lasts for \_\_\_\_\_ years before it needs to be renewed.
3. The cost of a passport book for first time applicants who are adults is \$\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The cost of a passport book for first time applicants who are minors under 16 is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The size of a USA passport book is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A USA passport card is the size of a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A USA passport card for adults is valid for \_\_\_\_\_ years before it needs to be renewed.
8. A USA passport card for minors lasts for \_\_\_\_\_ years before it needs to be renewed.
9. The cost of obtaining a USA passport card for adults the first time is \$\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The cost of obtaining a USA passport card for minors 16 years & younger the 1st time is \$\_\_\_\_\_.
11. True or False: A USA passport card is valid when driving to Mexico
12. True or False: A USA passport card is valid when flying to France.
13. True or False: A USA passport book is valid when flying to Spain.



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14. True or False: A USA passport card is more expensive than a passport book.

15. True or False: A USA passport book needs to be renewed less often than a passport card

16. Make sure that medicine is carried in its \_\_\_\_\_ when traveling.

17. When traveling out of the USA without their parents, minors must carry a \_\_\_\_\_.

18. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important document that United States citizens will carry with them when traveling outside of the country.

19. If choosing to take your dog on a family trip to Mexico, you must provide proof that he has been vaccinated for \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Your \_\_\_\_\_ are the legal proof of your purchases to the CBP.

21. Cars need to meet the \_\_\_\_\_ to enter into the USA.

22. The fur of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ is not allowed to be brought back into the USA.

23. Meat that is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ can't be brought into the USA.

24. When birds are smuggled into the country, they can spread the \_\_\_\_\_ virus.

25. Soil can only be brought into the country if it is accompanied with a \_\_\_\_\_.

26. True or False: Unopened, packaged foods are generally permitted into the USA.

27. True or False: Honey is a permitted substance into the USA.



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28. True or False: Dry coffee allowed to be brought into the USA from another country.

29. True or False: Packaged spices are admissible into the USA.

30. True or False: Dry tea is allowed to be brought into the USA from another country.

31. You may bring back to the United States, \_\_\_\_\_, the total value of merchandise without having to pay duty.

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the act of letting the US customs officials know that you have something.

33. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ this is a synonym for duty-free.

34. \_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of money paid on items coming back from another country; it is similar to a tax except that it is paid on imported goods.

37. The \_\_\_\_\_ was created in 2003 and combines the U.S. Customs Service, Immigration Inspection Service, Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service and the U.S. Border Patrol into one border agency.

36. True of False: Mexico and Canada are insular possessions of the United States.

37. True of False: The \$800 Personal Exemption for duties only works when carrying accompanied baggage.

38. True of False: If you have not been out of the country for at least 46 hours you are allowed a \$200 Personal Exemption for duties.

39. True of False: The \$1600 Person Duty Exemption applies when returning directly or indirectly from a USA insular possession

40. True of False: Knowing a foreign language would not help the CBP.





## ANSWERS

1. 10
2. 5
3. \$100
4. \$85
5. 5" x 3 1/2 (when opened)
6. wallet
7. 10
8. 5
9. \$45
10. \$35
11. True
12. False
13. True
14. False
15. True
16. original bottle, prescribed to you
17. notarized letter
18. USA passport
19. rabies and other vaccinations
20. receipts
21. country's fuel-emission requirements
22. dogs and cats (in any order)
23. dried, fresh, or canned (in any order)
24. H5N1
25. (special import) permit
26. True
27. True
28. True
29. True
30. True



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- 31. duty-free
- 32. declare
- 33. personal exemption
- 34. duty
- 35. CBP or Customs and Border Patrol Agency
- 36. False
- 37. True
- 38. False
- 39. True
- 40. False